

~~FOLD~~

REPORT NO

--	--

DATE DISTR. 19 Aug. 53

NO. OF PAGES **2**

NO. OF ENCLS. 50X1
(LISTED BELOW)

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO. 50X1

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION 5081

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793 AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

1. Khrushchev, Nikita Sergeevich - Khrushchev studied at the Industrial Academy Izmeni Kaganovich in Moscow in 1925-1928. Its function was to prepare business managers. He first advanced politically by becoming secretary of the Party Committee of the above Academy. Fate was kind to Khrushchev because during his student days he met Alleluieva (Stalin's second wife) through whom he was introduced into the intimate circles of Stalin.
2. In 1931 Khrushchev became secretary of the Moscow Raikom, then second secretary of the Obkom in 1934 with Kaganovich in the job of the first secretary, and Malenkov as chief of the Party Cadres. Thus, the order of their importance at that time was Kaganovich, Khrushchev, and Malenkov. In 1935 Kaganovich was transferred to the Central Committee as its secretary and Khrushchev became the first secretary of the Moscow Obkom.
3. Khrushchev is a dull, terribly long-winded orator who is capable of delivering three-day-long speeches. His speeches are most appropriate for propaganda because they are shallow and completely devoid of any substance or personal convictions. Although he possesses some organizational talents, he cannot be compared with Malenkov or Kaganovich in this respect. In general he is a gray, bureaucratic figure.
4. Khrushchev came from the lower classes and therefore has the knack of getting along with the masses. Khrushchev more than any other high Soviet official, circulated among the masses. He received his intermediate and higher education during the Soviet regime. He is intelligent within the narrow meaning of the word. He has a very hazy idea of the life abroad
5. He became a member of the Central Committee before Malenkov. In his present capacity of the Party Secretary he replaces Stalin. consider Khrushchev as belonging to Beria or Molotov groups rather than to Malenkov, although in the cardinal analysis he would serve almost anyone. With regard to the

DISTRIBUTION

State EV

ONE	X	PSB	X
-----	---	-----	---

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

- 2 -

understanding and knowledge of internal politics, Khrushchev would make a suitable chairman of Council of Ministers, but not a foreign minister. the same could be said of Malenkov.

6. Andreev, Andrei Andreevich - Andreev is hard, self-willed, a bolshevik to the marrow of his bones

He came from the Russian Trade Union ranks under Lenin and belongs to his school. the courage to object to Stalin on occasions. He can be further described as being a worker-revolutionary, a professional bureaucrat, and a temperamental orator, who favors forced collectivization.

7. His disgrace can be attributed not to any deviation from the party line, but to the clash with Malenkov's apparatus. In spite of his old feud with Malenkov, it appears as if Andreev's stock began to rise again after Stalin's death. Next to Voroshilov, he is now the most prominent person in the Supreme Soviet and further advancement could be expected.

8. Ilyichev, I F - Ilyichev graduated in 1936 from the Party-History Department of the Institute of the Red Professorate in Moscow. He is still fairly young; he must now be about forty-five years old. While in school he was secretary of the above-mentioned department and later worked as an instructor in the Propaganda and Agitation Section of the Central Committee.

9. He is a former editor of "Pravda" and a former alternate member of the Central Committee. he has not produced any theoretical writings, did not play a prominent role or stand out in any way. he rose from the ranks during World War II which he owes entirely to the support received from the Party apparatus of the Propaganda and Agitation Section of the Central Committee and particularly to its chief, Stetsky, and his deputies, Morin and Zagel.

10. Pospelov, P N - A candidate of the Central Committee and a secretary of the Communist Party, in 1937 he was under fifty years of age. He was connected with the Institute of Red Professorate from 1928 until 1937. there

is no one equal to him in the Soviet Union as a historian and an expert on the theory of bolshevism and Marxism. While Yudin relies on his uncanny "party scent," Pospelov has the fundamental knowledge of Marxism. He is a doctrinaire of the highest order and not a dialectician. He limits himself to the field of Marxist and bolshevik theory and history. In dealing with others Pospelov is very dry and acts as a theoretical bureaucrat. If there are any ideological fanatics left in the Soviet Union, Pospelov is certainly one of them.

11. Pospelov seems to be firm in his present post which is a sign that there are no changes in the Party line. Among the Party intellectuals Pospelov undoubtedly enjoys a broader authority than Yudin or Mitin. Although he writes a great deal, he never was subjected to any criticism. Before and in the early days of World War II, Pospelov was regarded as a favorite of Molotov and Kaganovich.

-end-

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION